

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO. MONDAY, JULY 24, 1905

XLI - NO 18

## COMPLETED THE IMPROVEMENTS

A Year's Work at the State Hospital About Finished.

## A BASEBALL GAME ON FRIDAY.

President McMahon, of Board of Trustees, was the Guest of Superintendent This Week.

Many Details About the Institution Were Looked After.

The improvement in the yard in front of the office building at the Massillon state hospital have been practically completed. Many of these were commenced one year ago. The last part of the cement walk which runs west from the front entrance toward the end of the electric road was put down this week. This walk leaves the entrance steps, divides to pass around a large flower bed some fifty feet in length, then meets at the west end of the bed, where another series of steps leads to the level of the car tracks. On this level has been placed the cement basin in which is to be placed a fountain in a few weeks. This basin is four feet high and twenty feet in diameter. Water was turned in on Thursday. The fountain has not arrived on the grounds as yet. The entire ground in this yard has been leveled and many trees planted. One year ago a landscape artist of the firm of Nelson Brothers, of Chicago, visited the institution and drew up plans for beautifying the surroundings. Since that time improvements have been going on.

Friday afternoon was spent by the majority of those at the institution at the athletic park. A ball game between two picked nines from the hospital was played and the game proved to be as exciting as many of the games on the league grounds. The Hospital team will try to again play the Massillon team before the season closes. Honors are divided as the score now stands.

President S. J. McMahon, of the board of trustees, which met Tuesday, remained until Friday in consultation with Superintendent Eyman upon matters of detail about the grounds and buildings. Many changes are continually being made and President McMahon had been unable to remain longer than the board meeting for several weeks. He returned to his home in Cambridge Friday.

There are at present 1,456 patients enrolled in the hospital. Of this number 110 are on the visiting list but may return to the institution at any time. They are with relatives. The last report shows that there were 1,439 patients in the hospital June 15; between June 15 and July 15, 34 were admitted, 3 discharged as recovered, 2 as unimproved, 12 died. The general health of the patients is better than it has been for several months. The number of patients is rapidly increasing and the hospital's capacity is now about in use.

An effort will be made to induce the Canton-Akron Railway Company to build a small waiting room at the terminal of the hospital track. The building is wanted this fall. The route of the track was changed one year ago with this building a part of the intended plans. At present there is not the least protection from inclement weather for those leaving or going to the car.

gricultural report compiled by Deputy County Auditor Ralph Oberlin, from the returns of assessors. Corn follows in second place with 930,239 bushels and wheat in third place with 602,287 bushels.

The statistics are forwarded to the state secretary of agriculture after each year's work of the assessors. Summaries of the various items follow:

Wheat—Acres sown for harvest, 1904, 49,352; bushels produced, 1904, 602,287; acres sown for harvest 1905, 42,373.

Rye—Acres sown 1904, 187; bushels 1904, 3,315; acres 1905, 270.

Buckwheat—Acres 1904, 59; bushels 1904, 833.

Oats—Acres sown 1904, 30,474; bushels 1904, 1,261,165; acres for 1905 (estimated) 31,439.

Spring barley—Bushels 1904, 1; acres for 1905, 4.

Corn—Acres 1904, 29,998; bushels sown, 900,229; acres 1905, 30,245.

Ensilage corn—Acres 1904, 253; acres planted 1905, 177.

Sugar corn—Acres 1904, 5; tons 1904, 16.

Tomatoes—Acres 1904, 54; bushels 1904, 10,320.

Peas—Acres 1904, 3; pounds 1904, 1,870.

Irish potatoes—Acres 1904, 3,695; bushels 1904, 407,919; acres 1905, 4,434.

Sweet potatoes—Acres 1904, 1; bushels 1904, 23.

Onions—Acres 1904, 1; bushels 1904, 2,306.

Meadow land—Acres in grass other than clover 1904, 48,185; tons hay 1904, 63,245.

Clover—Acres grown 1904, 6,744; tons hay 1904, 8,971; bushels of seed produced 1904, 1,017.

Flax—Acres 1904, 1; bushels of seed 1904, 11.

Milk—Gallons sold for family use 1904, 1,625,110; pounds made in home dairies 1904, 896,543; pounds in factories and creameries 1904, 75,554.

Cheese—Pounds made in home dairies, 168,060; pounds made in creameries, 310,973.

Eggs—Number of dozen produced 1904, 914,250; number dozen shipped beyond state, 25.

Sorghum—Acres planted 1904, 2; gallons syrup 1904, 118.

Maple products—Number trees from which sugar or syrup was made 1904, 24,314; gallons syrup 1905, 3,865; number bee hives 19 5,380; pounds honey 1904, 2,542.

Commercial fertilizers—Pounds used 1904, 5,775,427; cost of fertilizer used 1904, \$61,539; pounds estimated in 1905, 4,405,823.

Grapes—Acres new vineyard planted 1904, 3; whole number in 1904, 3; pounds grapes gathered 1904, 6,790; gallons wine pressed 1904, 405.

Apples—Acres occupied 1904, 592; bushels 1904, 468,503.

Peaches—Acres 1904, 211; bushels 1904, 18,182.

Pears—Acres, 43; bushels, 3,545.

Cherries—Acres, 17; bushels, 1,827.

Plums—Acres, 66; bushels, 7,281.

Other small fruits—Acres 106; bushels, 7,847.

Land owned in 1904—Number acres cultivated, 192,996; number acres pasture, 47,572; number acres woodland, 26,611; number acres lying waste, 6,307; total number acres owned, 273,546.

Horses—Number owned in April, 1905, 11,190.

Cattle—Beef cattle in April, 377; milch cows, 15,991; all others, 8,041. Total, 24,409.

Sheep—Owned April 1, 12,492; killed by dogs, 243; injured by dogs 104,395.

Hogs—Total owned 1905, 17,447; for summer markets 1905, 711.

Wool—Pounds shorn 1904, 76,735.

Domestic animals died from disease, 1904—Horses, 337, value, \$21,871; cattle, 397, value, \$7,379; sheep, 465, value, \$1,427; hogs, 490, value, \$2,617.

**RELATIVES NOTIFIED.**

Family of Robert Johnson Who Died July 17.

Postmaster L. A. Koons has received the following letter which is self explanatory:

Mr. Postmaster—Will you please inform any relative of Robert Johnson of the latter's demise, which occurred the 17th of this month, as he has a property unsettled. He had a brother, Jonathan, also two sisters, who once resided in Massillon, but we don't know their whereabouts now. His first wife was my sister, Kate Murry. David Murry, my brother, lives near Massillon at the present time. Try to find out if they are still living there and have them let me know or else you let me know anything you may find out.

Yours respectfully,  
JEROME MURRY,  
Bettsville, Seneca Co., O.

One of nature's remedies; cannot harm the weakest constitution; never fails to cure summer complaints of young and old. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Read the "want" columns daily.

## STARK'S FARM PRODUCTS

Interesting Report by Deputy County Auditor Oberlin.

The production of oats in Stark county for 1904, aggregating 1,261,165 bushels, is the county's largest farm crop for that year, according to an ag-

## DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT

George Heyman Passed Away Friday Noon.

## A WIDELY KNOWN CITIZEN.

The Deceased Came to Massillon When a Young Man and was Known for Many Years as an Engineer—Later He Engaged in the Grocery Business and of Late Years Lived a Retired Life.

George Heyman, aged 80 years, one of the oldest German residents of Massillon, died at the family home, 51 Second street, at 12:45 o'clock Friday, from the effects of an injury sustained two weeks ago, when he fell from a porch and injured a hip. He suffered severe pain during his last illness and gradually lost strength in spite of all possible aid.

Mr. Heyman came from Germany to Massillon when a young man and for over forty years was a well known stationary engineer, having worked in many of the shops in the city. In later years he engaged in the grocery business and conducted a store in Second street. For the past few years he had lived a retired life.

Mrs. Heyman died about five years ago. The deceased is survived by the following children: George, Frank, Matthew, Bernard and Charles Heyman and Mrs. James Quinn, Mrs. Charles Shively, Mrs. John Malloy, Mrs. Jacob Hose and Mrs. Florence Eickenswiler. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

## WAGES ON THE Isthmus.

Six Thousand Foreigners Have Been Asked For.

Washington, July 22.—The first attempt to secure laborers in large numbers for work in connection with the construction of the Panama canal, will be made today when bids will be asked by W. Leon Pepperman, acting chief of the office of the Panama canal commission, for two thousand each of Chinese, Japanese and Italian laborers.

Those who compete for furnishing these laborers will be required to submit bids first as to the amount per day which the laborers of a certain nationality will work and also bids stating the amount the government will be required to pay to get the laborers on the isthmus of Panama.

In this latter item will be included, particularly in the case of the Chinese, an amount of money advanced to the family of Chinamen for maintenance until the wage earner can remit for this purpose from his earnings; the amount of the transportation and necessary incidental funds to defray the expenses of the journey.

It is not the purpose of the commission to make a contract with any bidder for labor which will preclude the government making direct and individual appointments with each of the laborers furnished. This precaution is taken to avoid any semblance or possibility of involuntary servitude. Under the plan proposed the contractor will land his laborers on the isthmus. These laborers will then personally apply for appointment, stating the amount for which they will work. On this application appointments will be made out the same as in the case of every other employee of the canal commission.

Information in the possession of the commission in an informal manner indicates that the price asked for the laborers will vary from 75 cents to \$1.50 a day. The contractors who are successful in their bids will figure their profits in their estimates for getting the laborers to the isthmus, added to which may be individual contracts for boarding the laborers after their arrival there. They will not be permitted to in any way be intermediaries between the labor and the government.

The bids will be opened August 15 and bidders will be given detailed information by the commission regarding the form in which they are to be made. Notice to the Public.

Beginning August 1, the proprietors of the following hardware stores will close their places of business at 5:30 p.m.: S. A. CONRAD & CO., HEMPERLY HARDWARE CO., C. E. OBERLIN.

Blood up the veins, put pure, rich blood into the system; makes men and women strong and healthy. Burdock Blood Bitters. At any drug store.

## REPORT WAS MADE.

Glassblowers Held a Meeting Saturday Morning.

Delegates from the local branch of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association met the members of the branch in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Saturday morning and made a report of the proceedings of the convention held a few days ago at Terra Haute. The delegates brought back word that the blowers were satisfied with the conditions existing last year and the officials who will meet with the proprietors later in the summer will work for an agreement for next year, which will be similar in all respects to the agreements of former years.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of glass factories and the Blowers' Association officials is called for July 29 at Atlantic City. It is at this meeting that the agreement for next year's work is made.

## COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Mad Dogs North and West of Meyer's Lake.

## FARMERS BUYING SHOTGUNS.

Signs are Up at Farm Houses

Warning Passersby—Spanish War Veteran Attempts Suicide—Small Damage Claim Against the W. & L. E.

Canton, July 22.—"Mad dog here," is a sign that is displayed at almost every farm gate in the Whipple and Fulton roads, west and north, of Meyer's lake, according to a report of humane Officer Charles R. Frazer. One of the large dogs in that vicinity has shown signs of the rabies and before he could be killed almost every dog in the vicinity was bitten by him and the residents are taking every precaution to have people keep away from their dogs. Mr. Frazer says that the farmers in that neighborhood are up in arms and that each one has provided himself with a shotgun to dispatch the dog as soon as they show any signs of madness.

Charles Bour, aged 25, attempted to commit suicide here several times Friday evening by taking doses of chloroform. He was saved by a physician each time and is now in a fair road to recovery. He was a soldier in the Spanish-American war and the pension which he draws goes to his wife in Boston, whom he deserted.

Rudolph Glosner has commenced action for \$600 damages against the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad and the Canton Provision Company. He charges that through negligence of defendants the water from a small tributary of the Niushillen creek has overflowed his truck farm, located along the railroad, north of the city limits. The petition relates that the culverts beneath the main track and a switch to the Canton Provision Company have become stopped, and the water has deluged his farm, destroying the crops for five successive seasons. Attorneys Craine & Snyder represent the plaintiff.

The Knights and Ladies of Security are organizing a division of the order in Massillon. About twenty candidates are expected to come to Canton Tuesday night to be initiated. Four officers will be installed for the Massillon order at that time.

## ANNUAL OUTING.

That of the Eastern Star at Meyer's Lake August 9.

The entertainment committee of the Hadasah chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, has decided upon Wednesday, August 9, as the date for holding the annual picnic at Meyer's lake. The members and their families and friends are invited to attend. Lunch baskets will be carried and a picnic dinner will be served at 5 o'clock. Arrangements have been made to take the first afternoon car for the lake.

## DIVORCE IS ASKED.

Mrs. Matilda Lieting Alleges Willful Absence.

Mrs. Matilda Lieting has brought suit for divorce against August Lieting, alleging wilful absence for more than three years, asking reasonable alimony, the custody of the four minor children and a decree from the court for the homestead property, located a few miles northwest of Massillon. George W. Kratsch is the plaintiff's attorney.

I suffered for months from sore throat. Electric Oil cured me in twenty-four hours." M. S. Gast, Hawesville, Ky.

## THE NEWS BY WIRE

Fifty Killed by Explosion on the Bennington.

## NARROW ESCAPE OF SULTAN

Between Thirty and Forty Killed by the Explosion of a Bomb Near the Mosque—President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Root are Still Holding Conference.

San Francisco, July 22.—Latest reports from San Diego announce that forty-one members of the crew of the gunboat Bennington are dead, of which number nine are so badly mutilated that identification is impossible. The wounded number fifty-five, sixteen being in a serious condition. About twenty-five men are missing.

San Diego, July 22.—The appalling list of victims of yesterday's explosion aboard the United States ship Bennington grew throughout the night.

Forty-nine known dead is the latest summary. This includes the forty-two bodies recovered and the seven bodies floating in the flooded boiler room, which cannot yet be reached.

Fireman E. G. Hopp, of the Bennington, makes the first statement as to the cause of the accident. He says that shortly before the explosion one of the boilers was found to be leaking badly and boiler makers were sent for to repair the damage. Before the latter came the explosion occurred.

## THE INDEPENDENT.

## LIFE IN WHEATFIELDS

Long Distance Telephone.

Both Telephones No. 60.

Weekly Founded in 1863.

Daily Founded in 1887.

Semi-Weekly Founded in 1890.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MON DAY, JULY 24 1905

The farmers' wives in Shelby county, Ind., have struck. They have brought about a new labor problem by refusing to serve lavish meals to the men hired to thresh. Heretofore these localities have been noted for their threshing dinners of mutton, veal, boiled ham, toothsome roasts, stuffed turkeys and fried chicken, the women having vied with each other in preparing these meals. They have now resolved that all this bustle in the heated season is vanity and waste of energy and that the men can get along on hard boiled eggs and cold "grub." Shelby county's big wheat crop is imperiled and the farmers are helpless. They may not be able to vote in Indiana but the women of that state are a power just the same.

## DIALECT AND GOOD TASTE.

The dialect story, superficial in conception and pernicious in influence, ebbs and flows almost in the manner of a natural phenomenon. "David Harum," that apotheosis of bad taste, was followed by a voracious wave of barnyard philosophers, with Mrs. Wiggs as the foamy crest. Does it not seem as though paucity of invention may sometimes be hidden under a gorgeous robe of rhetoric, and that these rags and tatters of language only accentuate an absolute lack of imagination and art? Dialect stories are not to be objected to merely because of their torturing of good English; Bret Harte's dialect, some of Mrs. Wilkins Freeman's and a few others, speak for themselves. But poor spelling, faulty grammar, illiterate heroines and horse swapping heroes surely do not make up a good novel.

There is a standard of good taste, which does not require the trained critical faculty for its appreciation, and which operates in the sphere of letters as the code of good manners does in that of social life. It cannot be hypocritical to demand that our fiction shall conform so far as possible to this standard, which is not restrictive of all dialect. The story which depends upon breaches of grammar for its interest, jars upon good taste; there is nothing inherently funny or pathetic in illiteracy; though it is quite in accord with the canons of good taste that a ludicrous or pathetic character or incident may be heightened in effect by the judicious use of dialect.

A genre painter whose canvases make no appeal to the artistic taste, who does not use his method as interpretive as well as pictorial, might better be employed painting, "When this you see remember me," on shaving mugs and teacups; the two occupations are equally expressive of art. So the dialect writer whose stories depend on the accuracy with which he sets down an incorrect form of speech as the basis and backbone of a story, is as far away from real art as the compiler of an auctioneer's list. The actual merit of any work of art lies in its expression of humanity through the terms of art; and it is far less difficult to idealize than to reduce these terms to their closest connection with reality. Only a very great writer can deal with the common things of life; anyone can write of kings and thrones. Yet fools rush in where genius fears to tread. The reading of the average dialect story is on a par with the predilection for chromos and wax flowers. One recalls with comfort the words of the satrap, "All things pass, my lord."

**IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS!**

Don't Mistake the Cause of Your Troubles. A Massillon Citizen Shows You How To Cure Them.

Many people never suspect their kidneys. When they have a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness; when urinary trouble sets in they think it will soon pass away. And so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney trouble. That is just where the danger is. You must cure these troubles or they lead to more serious ills. Doan's Kidney Pills is the remedy to use. It cures all ills which are caused by weak or diseased kidneys.

N. Youngblood, moulder, living at 76 3rd street, Massillon, says: "For years I suffered from aching across the small of my back. It was at times very severe, especially when stooping or lifting, and whenever I caught cold it aggravated the pain. My wife used Doan's Kidney Pills and they relieved her in a short time. This convinced me that they were a good remedy and I got them for myself at Baltz's drug store. They did the same for me as they did for my wife. The first dose helped and a continuation of the treatment relieved the backache and strengthened the kidneys."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Tilburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## Stories of Harvesters on Their Summer Experiences.

## A PRETTY GIRL AS A FARM HAND

**Plucky College Maiden From Wichita, Kan., Who Did a Man's Work, Experiences of a Youth With a Jack of All Trades—The Men Had Five Meals a Day and Best of Everything to Eat.**

Nearly a score of the men who were sent to the Kansas harvest fields by A. B. Jamison, superintendent of the state employment bureau, visited him recently. They had returned to Kansas City after the work ran out, and they were elated with their experience in the wheat, says the Kansas City Star. They laughed at the idea that the work was too hard. One of the men had gained more than ten pounds in weight.

That man had been working in a packing house at Kansas City, and he found the heat of the open fields trying at first. The harvest work stopped for two hours in the middle of the day however, and that respite each day tired him over until he became acutely tired to the sun.

The man said that they had five meals a day and were given the best of everything to eat. One man said the men he worked for produced a case faster than the day the harvest ended.

"An idea of the fierce pressure of the harvest work," said one young man, "may be gained from the fact that when I got there a girl was holding down my job and she was a college girl at that. Furthermore, and sur-

rounding everything else, she was paid \$5. "Yes, sir, the girl was a student at one of the colleges in Wichita and was visiting a friend whose father was a wheat grower. When she heard the farmer talking the severity of men and signifying his willingness to pay \$2 a day she volunteered to do a man's work on the slender pay. She knew how to drive a team, how to handle a pitchfork, as every Kansas girl does when she grows up to finger a piano or sing strange flowers in class.

"I met the girl to help me with the grain, and I could do the work," said the girl.

"But what will people say about you and about us for letting you do such work?" protested her girl friend.

"I'm licensed," said the wise old farmer, who claimed the girl's spark. "If she wants to work she can." And so she did her part for four days until the others arrived upon the scene and there were plenty of men for all the jobs.

"Of course I felt small in supplanting a girl, and if my back had broken or my hands blistered to the bone I would not have dared to squeal."

"After I had been in the fields two days," said another youth, "I began praying for rain. It was not that I thought the crops were suffering, but I knew I needed a lay off badly. Well, it did rain. And with that rainy day and a barn session with harvesters I was glad to see the work begin again. All the real thoroughbreds of this little country were in that bunch. No matter what subject came up there was some man in that crowd who knew more about it than any other man in Kansas.

"I decided to shave off the beard that had accumulated during my whirl at the simple life. One of the other harvesters saw me whetting my razor. All wrong. He showed me how. He was the only man he had ever seen who really knew how to sharpen a razor. The motion is like this, not quick, but steady. Anything else ruins a razor. Now it would split a hair. 'Shave my neck and see how it goes,' said the expert.

"So I shaved the wondrous blade sharpener, and then I discovered another remarkable thing about him. As I made a hesitating stroke the razor jumped from one hair to another with an uneven movement.

"The razor is dancing on you," I remarked.

"That is because I have so much electricity in me," he replied. "I attract steel. I have lots of electricity in me. I guess I must have 250 volts. A current strong enough to kill an ordinary man does not affect me, and I cannot feel an ordinary battery."

"After I had finished shaving this electric eddy confided to me that he was the only man who knew how to shave another with a touch soft enough to put him to sleep. I let him shave me, and I couldn't sleep for a week, my face was so sore. He simply tore the beard off. Later I heard him telling the farmer that he could stick a pig, scald it and scrape it quicker than any other man living. He was a butcher by trade. I recognized his touch then. Later on he was a trained pastry cook and an expert grain stacker that could pack the middle full. That man was only a sample of the rest."

## A Religious Horse Race.

Many people will be surprised to learn that there is such a thing still in existence as a horse race run as a religious ceremony, in which the horses receive the blessing of the priests at their parish church before taking part in the race, while the jockeys not only ride to win, but are expected to assail one another fiercely with their heavy riding whips during the race, says a writer in the Outlook for August. Such, in fact, are some of the conditions of the curious survival of mediaeval customs known as the Palio of Siena. This extraordinary horse race takes place twice every year, on July 2 and Aug. 16, and is the occasion of a glorious revival of ancient pageantry.

## HAT PROBLEM SOLVED.

## Brooklyn Inventor's Fireproof Box For Theater Bonnets.

With the valuable enforcement of the United States patent office, and if the proprietors of theaters and opera houses have no objection, the annoying theater hat problem is solved. A Brooklyn man is responsible for an interesting new device which he guarantees will fill this long felt want.

Men don't like to leave their headgear outside in return for a pasteboard check, and ladies won't. Yet the crusade against women blotting out all view of the stage with their bonnets high and broad is too strong to be disregarded.

All these considerations inspired the Brooklyn man to invent and patent his "improved fireproof hat receptacle." This is a spacious square box occupying the whole space under the seat, with its front side open and the others, including top and bottom, constructed of asbestos cloth on a wire frame hinged to a bottom board.

When the seat is turned up against its back the wire frame collapses and the whole arrangement is flat and compressed against the bottom of the seat. When madam approaches down the aisle the smiling usher lowers the seat and the wire frame springs out like that of an opera crush hat and there is a clean, snug compartment revealed which madam cannot ignore.

All she has to do is to unpin her hat, place it carefully in the asbestos box and screen it from all possible harm with her skirt, while the man occupying the next seat behind calls down blessings on her head.

Attached to the seat in front is a small mirror, just large enough for a woman to see her head in while putting on her hat after the performance is over. When the curtain goes down, instead of having to take her place in a long line leading to the cloakroom and stand there chock in hand until she gets her hat, she can henceforth put her hat on before leaving her seat.—New York American.

## CORK FOR POISON BOTTLES.

## An Ingenious Device to Prevent Accident in Handling Drugs.

Many clever devices have been patented to minimize the risk of accidental poisonings, but according to the following, placing the invention successfully from the medicinal point of view.

After the juice is strained open.

But at last a possible solution of the problem has apparently been achieved by an inventor living in London.

During a recent interview this individual, Mr. H. P. Miller, showed the Illustrated Mail his invention. The secret of its future success, says the Mail, lies in its simplicity. The device is merely a tiny brass plate fastened to any cork, with two sides indented in such a way that the pressure of its "teeth" on the fingers would remind the most drowsy or the most careless

person that the poison bottle was being handled. Fixed between the cork and the spiked brass is a ribbon, which goes around the neck of the bottle. This is to insure the cork not being lost.

Of course the little implement has the great merit over other inventions in that it is simple, cheap and can be fitted to any size or kind of cork bottle now in stock. Being attached to the neck of the bottle, there can be no interchanging, and if the stopper should be left out a reminder is given by a clinking of the indicator against the medicine glass and dangling around the fingers while in the act of pouring out.

## Food of the Gods Found.

The food of the gods appears to have been discovered at last. According to a report of tests made by Dr. Clement and Dr. Huchard, in London, formic acid can increase the strength of people in an extraordinary manner. One delicate subject who could only raise a light weight was, after being experimented upon, able to lift five times the amount. Dr. Huchard's experiment upon himself is decidedly interesting. In two days, it is said, he doubled his strength, and in five days trebled it. To achieve this he had taken five grams. Formic acid is a colorless liquid found in the bodies of ants, in the hairs and other parts of certain caterpillars, and in nettles. It has a pungent smell, is highly corrosive and may be prepared artificially in many different ways.

## Plants That Imitate.

Many animals are enabled to closely imitate leaves or shrubs to escape detection by enemies, but plants in turn are able to resemble stones for the same end. There are several varieties in South Africa that so closely resemble the stones among which they grow that attempts are frequently made to pick them up under the impression that they are rocks. Most of these plants flower in season, having bright colored blossoms, but once the flowering period is past they resume their imitation of rocks, and at a distance a patch of these plants would be mistaken for a barren space.

## JELLY MAKING.

## The Why and the How of Success Up to Date Processes.

The young matron is searching for helps, as this may be her first trial, and the older housekeeper may have been disappointed last season and want to know why her jelly "did not jell" and what she shall do to make it congeal and why her jellies become moldy.

Pectin is the basis of vegetable jellies. It gives to the juice of fruit the property of gelatinizing. When the fruit is overripe or whenever the juice is cooked too long it seems to lose its gelatinizing property.

We often see this when we attempt to make jelly from overripe fruit. The substance will become thick and gummy with long cooking, but will not congeal.

The fruit for jellies should be just ripe or a little underripe, freshly picked and of good quality.

## Expressing the Juice.

The small, juicy berries, such as currants, blackberries and raspberries, can be heated slowly in a preserving kettle and mashed well with a wooden paddle. First look over the fruit carefully and remove all leaves or injured fruit. Strain the juice into clean jelly bags, which are best made of cheesecloth that has been well boiled and prepared for use with the fruit. Cut the bag three-cornered to let all the drip fall from one end. Always drip the juice; never squeeze the fruit. When such fruit as apples, pears, peaches, etc., are used, wash them and then cut them into small pieces, barely cover with water and cook gently until the fruit looks soft and clear. It will take an hour at least for this process.

## Making the Jelly.

After the juice is strained measure carefully; then allow three-fourths of a pound of sugar for each pint of juice. Bring the juice to the boiling point and count twenty minutes of gentle boiling. Be careful in skimming. Let the sugar be heating during the boiling of the juice by spreading on platters and setting in a warm oven. At the end of twenty minutes' boiling add the sugar quickly, stir until it again reaches the boiling point and then pour at once into heated glasses. Let the sunshine do the work, requiring from one to twenty-four hours to cool the glasses with fine netting while standing open.

## Best Way to Cover.

White melted paraffin is commonly used to cover jelly. A large experience teaches many that the old fashioned method of covering first with small paper to fit inside of the glass, which is soaked in brandy, then covering the outside with paper sealed with the white of an egg, is the surest method to protect the jelly from mold.—Table Talk.

## Ways With String Beans.

String Beans With Cream.—Remove the strings from the beans, then cut in pieces transversely, making diamond-shaped pieces; cook until tender, adding salt when about half cooked; drain, add a little hot cream, with black pepper and additional salt, as needed. Three-fourths of a cup of cream will be enough for a pint of beans.

## String Beans With Bacon.

Cut one or two slices of tender, mild cured bacon in tiny cubes and saute to a delicate brown; add a pint of hot cooked and drained string beans and a few drops of onion juice; shake the frying pan, to mix thoroughly; add salt and pepper, as needed, and turn into a hot dish. Peas may be served in the same way.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

## An Easy Precaution.

It is safer to sit on the piazza in the evening than in chairs placed on the lawn, for the grass now becomes wet with heavy dew, and there are surface exhalations which affect the health unless one is so strong as to safely defy them.

## Refreshing Sherbet.

Boil a quart of water and a pint of sugar twenty minutes. Add a teaspoonful of gelatin softened in cold water and strain. When cold, add a cup and a half of currant juice and half a cup of red raspberry juice and freeze as usual.

## The Sunbonnet Girl.

The sunbonnet girl is to have a great vogue this summer. From the wee tot just commencing to walk to the grown-up "girl" who perhaps has youngsters of her own, tub hats and sunbonnets will be worn for various occasions, says the Ladies' World.

A pretty tub hat which will suit the piquant-faced girl is the soft, floppy

## PROTECTIVE STOPPER.

person that the poison bottle was being handled. Fixed between the cork and the spiked brass is a ribbon, which goes around the neck of the bottle. This is to insure the cork not being lost.

## A PIQUANT TUB HAT.

Trimmed, cut out hat with a valen-

cienne edge. This hat is made over a corded frame, so the entire hat can be put in the wash tub when it is soiled.

Two beautiful pink poppies made

of satin ribbon are lightly tucked on

the brim and give a chic touch to the

picturesque creation.

## A PLEASING VACATION.

## Experience of Genuine Country and Unconventional Life.

The young matron is searching for helps, as this may be her first trial, and the older housekeeper may have been disappointed last season and want to know why her jelly "did not jell" and what she shall do to make it congeal and why her jellies become moldy.

Pectin is the basis of vegetable jellies. It gives to the juice of fruit the property of gelatinizing. When the fruit is overripe or whenever the juice is cooked too long it seems to lose its gelatinizing property.

We often see this when we attempt to make jelly from overripe fruit. The substance will become thick and gummy with long cooking, but will not congeal.

The fruit for jellies should be just ripe or a little underripe, freshly picked and of good quality.

## Expressing the Juice.

The small, juicy berries, such as currants, blackberries and raspberries, can be heated slowly in a preserving kettle and mashed well with a wooden paddle. First look over the fruit carefully and remove all leaves or injured fruit. Strain the juice into clean jelly bags, which are best made of cheesecloth that has been well boiled and prepared for use with the fruit. Cut the bag three-cornered to let all the drip fall from one end. Always drip the juice; never squeeze the fruit. When such fruit as apples, pears, peaches, etc., are used, wash them and then cut them into small pieces, barely cover with water and cook gently until the fruit looks soft and clear. It will take an hour at least for this process.

# GUNBOAT MEETS AWFUL DISASTER

**Boilers on U. S. S. Bennington  
Explode in San Diego,  
Cal., Harbor.**

## 39 SEAMEN DEAD, 15 MISSING

**Many So Terribly Injured They Will  
Likely Die—Vessel Under Sailing  
Orders at Time of Accident—Com-  
mander Ashore and Uninjured.**

**San Diego, Cal., July 22.—Thirty-nine members of the crew of the United States gunboat Bennington were killed and nearly 100 sailors were injured, some fatally, by a boiler explosion that disabled the gunboat in San Diego harbor. Fifteen sailors are missing. There were more than**



**COMMANDER LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. N.  
Of the Ill-fated Gunboat Bennington.**

**250 men aboard the warship when the accident occurred, and many were hurled or forced to jump into the sea by the terrific explosion, which lifted part of the deck and compelled the beaching of the ship.**

### Identified Dead.

**Newman K. Perry, Jr., ensign.  
Blenn Brownlee, seaman.  
Amel Bensel, fireman.  
John Leo Burns, apprentice.  
William Isaac Cherry, coal passer.  
Robert Bertley Carr, apprentice.  
Emil Dresch, ordinary seaman.  
Frederick John Geiss, coal passer.  
Clyde Haggloom, coal passer.  
Bart A. Hugnes, ordinary seaman.  
Joseph Hilscher, fireman.  
Andrew Kamerer, fireman.  
Charles Joseph Kuntz, coal passer.  
Joseph Newcombe, boatswain's mate.  
Warren Niles Parrish, coal passer.  
Michael George Quinn, oiler.  
Claude E. Rusling, coal passer.  
William W. Wright, coal passer.**

**The outburst was accompanied by a roar as of thunder and a shock that rocked vessels nearby. In an instant the air was filled with shrieks of pain from the wounded which could be heard ashore, and with flying fragments of human beings and pieces of the ship's structure.**

**The next moment bleeding sailors were fighting, crippled, in the water, against death in only a less sudden form than that from which they had escaped, while rowboats, sailboats, launches and tugs were being driven to the rescue as fast as arms, wind and steam could carry them.**

### Harbor Craft to the Rescue.

**A ferry boat which was passing nearby turned and hastened to render assistance, her own deck crowded with frightened men and women who saw the havoc that had been wrought in a twinkling.**

**A most horrible sight met those who approached. In the water men with blackened faces were struggling, handicapped by injuries; others on deck were covered with blood and grime, some dead, some wounded frightfully, others working to rescue comrades who were yet below. The smaller boats turned their attention to those in the water, taking them to the wharves as fast as a few had been taken aboard the small craft.**

**At the wharves preparations were speedily made for taking care of the injured in what by this time was seen to be a disaster of awful proportions. Ambulances were telephoned for, every express wagon and driver who could be reached by telephone was summoned, physicians were notified and hospitals informed. Within half an hour from the time of the explosion, carriages, buggies, automobiles and street cars were bearing burdens of victims toward the hospitals.**

**Horrible Scenes on Stricken Ship.**

**The sight which met the eyes of hundreds along the street was one never to be forgotten. Wagons with a dozen wounded men were not rare. One had eight sitting or reeling against the sides, holding in their laps the heads of comrades near to death, all of them with faces black with smoke and grime and many clothed in nothing but trousers. Some of those whose bodies were bare, not injured in vital parts, but suffering the agonies of torn flesh, sat up with lacerated bodies exposed to the wind. One, whose arm was twisted and whose face and breast were covered with blood, looked at his own mangled flesh and dropping blood and muttered only: "My God! My God!"**

**A corps of men with blackened bodies were hurried through the streets to places where blood could be staunched, gaping wounds stitched, or more heroic treatment given. In the meantime a more awful sight awaited those who had hastened to the ill-fated ship, from which steam**

**continued to pour in great clouds. Everywhere was blood and in all directions were bodies. The after cabin was smeared with blood, and the walls, ceiling and floor spattered with red. In the depths below, from which heat and steam rolled in volumes too great to face, came the groans and wails of the dying and the shrieks of the wounded.**

**Tugs and launches soon were headed for the shore, bearing those whose injuries permitted removal, and bodies of the dead. All the time the work of rescue was going on the ship was settling to starboard.**

**News of the disaster spread like wildfire over the city and soon the harbor was lined with people. Commander Young, who was ashore getting final orders preparatory to sailing, was soon on deck. He at once ordered the airtight compartments closed and signaled a tug to tow the ship into shallow water. Then he took charge of the sickening work at hand.**

### Engineer Escapes With His Life.

**When the explosion occurred the engineer was inspecting the boilers. He was not seriously injured. Officers and men who were able to assist in the rescue acted in a brave and collected manner. Pumps were manned to keep the water from the upper compartments, the magazine was flooded and men fought their way through the steam into the darkened hold. Many slightly injured sailors remained in the ship and assisted in rescuing the more severely injured.**

**The ship's inner works are a tangled mass of machinery, and the vessel probably will have to be dismantled to repair the injuries, if, indeed, the warship is not a total loss.**

**Lieutenant Yates, executive officer in charge of the Bennington at the time of the disaster, was in the cabin. He rushed out, to be met by a blinding, scalding cloud of steam, as it swept the vessel. Speaking of the occurrence, he said:**

**"I must have remained seated in my chair several seconds after it occurred, and did not know what had happened. I then rushed out and the steam, even at the extreme after part of the ship, was so dense that I could not get a breath of air until I ascended the rail."**

**"As I ran forward I passed one of the excursion boats and when the steamer's bow settled in the mud police patrol boats and the steamer Massasoit were at hand to take off the frightened passengers. The Massasoit, a smaller craft, was able to steam directly up to the side of the Sirius."**

**The Sunday school picnic was ended, for although the Iron Steamboat company sent another boat immediately the passengers preferred to return to their homes. At high tide the Sirius floated without assistance, and although one bulkhead was full of water, proceeded under her own steam to the repair dock.**

### Bodies Terribly Mutilated.

**The bodies of many of the men taken from the wrecked interior of the ship were mutilated almost beyond recognition. The faces of many were covered with blood and ashes. Some bodies may never be identified.**

**Temporary quarters ashore were arranged for the wounded and 60 citizens volunteered and hurried in launches to the relief of those on the ship. Some of the volunteers were unable to stand the sickening sight which met their gaze on the Bennington.**

**As fast as the wounded could be removed they were hurried in ambulances, carriages, wagons and automobiles to hospitals. For a long time the hot steam prevented access to the space between decks where most of the dead bodies lay, and it was not until late in the afternoon that the last were removed from the boiler rooms. Several bodies were so tightly wedged in by a bulkhead that the woodwork had to be hewed away to free them.**

**The force of the explosion was terrific beyond conception. Human bodies were hurled into the air to a height probably not less than 200 feet. Sections of the upper deck were carried away from stem to stern, and aft a hole was blown in the side of the warship into which the water poured, causing the rapid rising listing of the vessel.**

### Men Assembled Between Decks.

**Most of the men on board were assembled between decks, above the boilers, when the explosion occurred. Here is where the most frightful slaughter took place. No one living has been able to describe what happened there, but vivid witnesses exist in the blood-smeared walls. It is from between decks that most of the dead bodies have been taken.**

**Ensign Newman K. Perry, Jr., was born in South Carolina November 26, 1880, and was appointed a naval cadet from the Fourth District of South Carolina on September 9, 1897. He was promoted to ensign June 7, 1905. He joined the Bennington as a watch and division officer on March 9, 1905. His wife, Mrs. Newman K. Perry, lives at Stockbridge, Mass.**

**San Francisco, July 22.—The Bennington is a sister ship of the Yorktown and Concord, having the same dimensions, tonnage, speed and armament. She has a length of 230 feet, breadth 36 feet, mean draft 14 feet, displacement 1,710 tons, speed 16.5 knots, derived from engines of 3,436 indicated horse power. She has a battery of six 6-inch rifles and eight guns of smaller caliber. The Bennington takes rank among the efficient little cruisers designed for special duty in shallow water. The vessel's keel was laid in 1888 and she cost \$490,000. Her complement is 16 officers and 181 men.**

### Bomb Thrower Dies Gamely.

**Warsaw, July 22.—Stephen Okrjeia, who was condemned to death for throwing a bomb into the police station at Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, March 26, has been executed. The executioner was obliged to hang Okrjeia twice, as at the first attempt the rope broke. Okrjeia's last words were "Down with despotism!" and "Long live Socialism!"**

### Equitable Loan Taken Up.

**New York, July 22.—An official of the Mercantile Trust company states that the loan for \$600,000 and odd dollars made by the company to former President Alexander and Thomas D. Jordan of the Equitable society has been liquidated. The loan was paid by Mr. Jordan acting for himself and Mr. Alexander as trustee.**

# VESSEL RUN ASHORE

### To Prevent Repetition of Slo- cum Horror Excursion

#### Boat Is Beached.

## 1,000 PICICKERS ON BOARD

**Steamer Sirius Has Hole Knocked In  
Bottom by Hidden Rock Near Scene  
of Disaster of Last Year in Which  
1,000 Lives Were Lost.**

**New York, July 22.—The deliberate beaching of the crowded excursion boat Sirius prevented a threatened repetition of the disaster to the excursion steamer General Slocum, which cost 1,000 lives 13 months ago. The excursion boat was in the waters about North Brother Island, where the General Slocum burned; a Sunday school picnic numbering 1,000, and composed mostly of women and children, was aboard, and this picnic came from the same quarter of the city as the Slocum picnickers.**

**In a strait near North Brother island the iron river excursion boat Sirius was passing the steamer William G. Payne. While rolling in the trough of the Payne's swells, the Sirius was dropped violently upon a hidden rock.**

**The blow staved a hole through a steel plate into a bulkhead. The excursionists did not immediately realize what had occurred, but Captain Pearce knew, and although his crew quietly reported to him that the steamer was not in immediate danger, he headed the boat directly for the mud flats of Rikers Island, nearly a mile away.**

**This abrupt change in the course spread alarm on the crowded passenger decks. During the long run to shore the excursionists were informed by the crew that they rode with the water running into the hold below and they were destined to be calm.**

**"As I ran forward I passed one of the excursion boats and when the steamer's bow settled in the mud police patrol boats and the steamer Massasoit were at hand to take off the frightened passengers. The Massasoit, a smaller craft, was able to steam directly up to the side of the Sirius."**

**The Sunday school picnic was ended, for although the Iron Steamboat company sent another boat immediately the passengers preferred to return to their homes. At high tide the Sirius floated without assistance, and although one bulkhead was full of water, proceeded under her own steam to the repair dock.**

### RESCUE PARTIES FOLLOWED FAST IN THE COURSE OF THE EXCURSION.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.  
Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Royal Neighbors gave a successful lawn fete Friday evening at the residence of H. W. Elsass, in Duncan street.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hardgrove, of Cleveland, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Wagoner, 72 Third street.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Boerngen will leave Sunday for a two weeks' trip up the lakes. They will make their first stop at Detroit.

The nineteenth annual reunion of Lincoln's First Call troops will be held in Akron on Wednesday and Thursday, August 30 and 31.

Mrs. John H. Morton, of Columbus, and Miss Jessie Whiting, of Mobile, Ala., are guests of Mrs. M. E. Warwick at her residence in East Main street.

Miss Florence Goehler, chief operator of the Independent Telephone Company, has returned to work after being off duty for a week with a sprained ankle.

The local plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company was closed down Saturday to permit the straightening of the guide mill. Work will be resumed Monday.

Braden Bord-n, of New Mexico, a resident of the city thirty-five years ago, was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. Getz Friday, while on his way to Pittsburgh.

Wallace B. Scobey, aged 49, for many years baggage agent at Wooster for the Pennsylvania lines, died Thursday evening from paralysis. He was sick but three hours.

The Misses Daisy and Maude Sowles will leave Saturday evening for their home in Columbus, after a week's visit here with friends. They will be accompanied by Miss Florence Clark, of 50 South Mill street.

By an overwhelming vote against a strike, two thousand carpenters of Cleveland Thursday night decided to remain at work. The object of the proposed strike was to enforce a demand for an increase in wages.

The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of St. Timothy's church, will leave Wednesday for Norwalk, Conn., where he will spend his vacation of six weeks in study. He will conduct Sunday morning services in a church in that city.

The S. and C. sewing circle will be entertained at a garden party at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Kline, in East South street, Tuesday afternoon, July 25. The members are requested to bring well filled baskets and to come early.

L. G. Graves has received the appointment of district deputy in the Protected Home Circle. The appointment carries with it the right to organize and install new circles. Mr. Graves work will be confined to Stark and adjoining counties. He will begin his duties at once.

Dr. A. P. Ohlmacher, former superintendent of the Gallopolis state hospital for epileptics, has been appointed director of the biological laboratories of Frederick Stearns & Company, of Detroit. Dr. Ohlmacher will be engaged in original research into antitoxins and other curatives.

Members of Hadassah chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and Massillon commandery No. 4, Knights Templars, will give Mr. and Mrs. Francis Strobel a farewell reception in the Masonic temple Friday evening. Refreshments will be served. Mr. and Mrs. Strobel will soon leave the city for Cleveland, where they will live.

Miss Florence Maier, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Maier, entertained sixteen guests at the home of her parents Friday afternoon in honor of her twelfth birthday anniversary. Miss Lucile Bash won a handmade handkerchief in a doll dressing contest. Supper was served at a long table decorated with sweet peas.

The officials of the new Natural Gas Company that is now engaged in building its mains in Wooster have made an offer to the Ohio Bottle Company, owning the Wooster glass works, to furnish them with cheap gas for operating their factory. As gas is one of the principal necessities in connection with the operation of the plant it may be taken under consideration by the officials.—Wooster Republican.

Mrs. James Post, of 2211 Euclid avenue, Cleveland, a dealer in automobiles, was not in the least disconcerted Thursday night when the automobile which she was driving swerved across a small country road near Oberlin, O., slipped in a rut, broke down the railings of a bridge over a small creek and then hung half way suspended on the edge of the bridge for several minutes, at last dropping into the mud below. She says she never once took her hands off the driving wheel and when the machine at last reached the mud bottom of the creek, she and the other members of the party calmly extricated themselves from the mire.

Itching of the skin, horrible plague most everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

## Dangerous Vertigo.

Dizziness or Swimming of the Head, Associated with a Sense of Fullness, Dull Pain or Nervous Headache—a is a Certain Indication of an Oncoming Apoplexy or Paralysis.

## D.R. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS

If the person subject to attack of dizziness or swimming of the head, commonly called vertigo, would only stop to realize that these symptoms are not a disease in themselves, not temporary ailments, but the plainest sort of warning from nature of grave troubles of deeper origin, of an exhausted nervous system or of an oncoming apoplexy, epilepsy or paralysis, the matter would receive prompt attention. Dr. A. W. Chase knew this and provided the cure in his celebrated Nerve Pill, a medicine that brings back the glow of health and strength by its power to furnish just what the body fed, half starved nervous system needs, good, rich, wholesome blood and nerve force or energy.

Mr. E. Smith, of No. 1 Union street, Troy, N. Y., says:

"I used to suffer dizzy spells. They came on at any time and in any place—I was never safe from them—stopping over always resulted in vertigo—my head painied me as well. I got a box of DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS and they cured the trouble rapidly, easily and completely. It is the best medicine I ever took. I am as sound as a dollar again in every particular and very glad to recommend it to any one in a similar condition as a safe and certain cure." 50¢ a box at dealers on Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., on every package. For sale by E. S. Craig, Druggist, Massillon, O.

## Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 21, 1905:

LADIES  
Forbes, Mrs. Anna Allen, Mrs. Thos. (2)  
Taylor, Mrs. M. L.

MEN  
Bryan, M. D. Jake, Robert Miller, Owen  
Crone, L. E. Stumba, J. F.

Drew, G. P. FOREIGN  
Kovacs, Elek unak Simion, Terchka

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised  
Louis A. Koons, T. M.

Self Respect.

It is a mistake to associate pride or foolishness with self respect. The one rises from a judicious consideration of what we are, the other from an extravagant notion of what something extraneous has made us. The one is true, the other is false, and both cannot exist together. A man that respects himself cannot be proud, and a proud man does not respect himself.

The Reason.  
Stella Mabel says she doesn't believe everything in the Bible. Bella—Well, you see, her own age is in it.

Inanswerable.

Husband—Do you really need a new hat? Wife—I always need a new hat. Husband—Then what's the use of getting this one?—Life.

## MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb.....

Oreamony butter.....

Eggs, per dozen.....

Chickens, spring, lb.....

New Cabbage, per lb.....

Lettuce, per lb.....

Onions, per peck.....

Potatoes, per bushel.....

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb.....

Eggs, dozen.....

Chickens, live, per lb.....

Chickens, spring, dressed.....

Potatoes, per bushel.....

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices.

Wheat.....

Oats.....

Corn.....

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred.....

Straw, per hundred.....

Shelled corn, per bushel.....

Oats, per bushel.....

Corn.....

Rye, loose, per ton.....

87-88

82-83

88

76

56

70

40

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